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their divorce or lien and property provisions, without requiring a specific provision carefully including alimony proceedings within its scope. *Rhoades v. Rhoades* (1907) 78 Neb. 495, 111 N. W. 122; *Goore v. Goore* (1901) 24 Wash. 139, 63 Pac. 1092. Although the facts of the instant case showed that the trustee was duly served with notice of garnishment, which was all the "seizure" possible in this case, the court regarded that as a purely precautionary measure since the proceeding was already *in rem*. Cf. *Pennington v. Fourth Natl. Bank* (1917) 243 U. S. 269, 37 Sup. Ct. 282. This theory of the nature of separate maintenance and possibly all alimony actions, has been created by courts to meet the just requirements of marital problems, and has the merit of preventing a guilty husband from escaping his family obligations.

ANIMALS—DEFENCE OF PROPERTY—RELATIVE VALUES.—The defendant killed the plaintiff's pedigree dog while it was attacking the defendant's guinea hens on his land. *Held*, it was proper for the jury to consider the relative values of the dog and the hens, as they reasonably appeared to the defendant, in determining whether or not the killing was justifiable. *Ex parte Minor* (Ala. 1919) 83 So. 475.

Although it may be necessary for the owner of land to kill a trespassing animal to save his property, his privilege to kill is qualified in jurisdictions which allow the jury to consider the relative values of the property destroyed and protected in determining the reasonableness of the killing. See *Anderson v. Smith* (1880) 7 Ill. App. 354, 359; *Nesbett v. Wilbur* (1900) 177 Mass. 200, 201, 58 N. E. 586; *McChesney v. Wilson* (1903) 132 Mich. 252, 257, 93 N. W. 627. In other jurisdictions, the privilege to kill is unaffected by relative values, and evidence relating thereto is excluded. *Simmonds v. Holmes* (1891) 61 Conn. 1, 23 Atl. 702; *Collinson v. Wier* (1915) 91 Misc. 501, 154 N. Y. Supp. 951; see *Aldrich v. Wright* (1873) 53 N. H. 398, 408. The first view seems unsound in that it compels the defendant to ascertain at his peril the relative values at a time when he must act quickly if at all. The second view fails to recognize that since the social interest frequently outweighs the individual interest, the privilege of defence of property should be accompanied by a liability to be defeated where its exercise would result in an appreciable diminution of wealth to society. In the light of these considerations, the intermediate view taken by the principal case, that relative values are only material when the defendant knew, or, as a reasonable man, ought to have known that the property destroyed was worth more than that saved, seems to be the fairest.

ATTORNEY AND CLIENT—PRIORITY OF ATTORNEY'S LIEN OVER SET-OFF—NEW YORK.—The plaintiffs purchased an assignment of a judgment debt from a third party which they sought to set-off against a judgment previously entered against them by the defendants. The attorneys for the latter objected, claiming that their lien upon their client's judgment was superior. *Held*, the set-off should be granted but subject to the attorney's lien. *Beecher v. Vogt Mfg. Co.* (1920) 227 N. Y. 468, 125 N. E. 831.

The controversy as to the relative superiority of the attorney's lien and the adverse party's right of set-off has resulted in a mass of conflicting decisions incapable of reconciliation. In New York, after a sharp conflict between the decisions of Chancellors Kent and Walworth, the superiority of the right of set-off, espoused by Chancellor Kent, pre-